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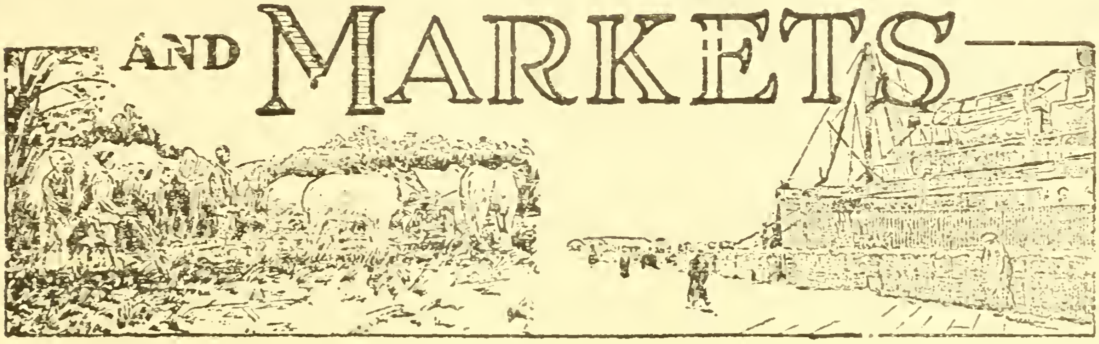
FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

SOME ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN FEED SITUATION

(Page 813)

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LATE CABLES

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Canadian wheat crop shows wide regional variation in Prairie Provinces. Light crop expected in southwestern Manitoba, extreme southeastern and most of western Saskatchewan, and in east central and northeastern Alberta. Growth fairly normal elsewhere, but effects of two dry spells cannot be minimized. Late-sown fields patchy and uneven as result of moisture deficiency at crucial periods of germination and stooling. Early sown areas are almost generally in the short blade across the southern prairie, and in drier regions wheat is heading out with short stems. Grasshoppers reported under good control in most sections. Damage from cutworms continues in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. No serious plant diseases noted. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, June 24, 1936.)

Germany first official estimate of areas sown for 1936 crop reported as follows, with first estimates for 1935 in parentheses: Wheat, including spelt 5,302,000 acres (5,329,000), rye 11,113,000 (11,068,000), barley 4,015,000 (3,925,000), oats 6,851,000 (6,944,000), early potatoes 289,000 acres (358,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June 26, 1936.)

Spain 1936 wheat crop forecast at 121,000,000 bushels, based on conditions of June 1. This compares with 153,943,000 bushels produced in 1935. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June 24, 1936.)

Japan 1936 wheat crop estimated at about 45,000,000 bushels as against 48,000,000 bushels produced in 1935. Acreage about 3 percent above that of last year, but cold winter and wet, cold spring were unfavorable for development of crop. (Shanghai office, Foreign Agricultural Service, June 24, 1936.)

Argentine corn harvesting hampered by rains. Quality of grain seriously damaged. Land in good condition for working. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June 23, 1936.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent information

Based on prospects of June 20, the 1936 wheat crop of the Danube Basin is estimated at 345,000,000 bushels, according to a cable from the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The 1935 crop was officially estimated at 291,000,000 bushels, which was considerably under the 5-year average for 1930-1934 of 312,000,000 bushels. The exportable surplus for the new season is estimated at 63,200,000 bushels, including old-crop stocks of 8,800,000 bushels. Exports from the Basin during 1935-36 totaled around 22,000,000 bushels, over half of which originated in Hungary and over a fourth in Rumania, very little wheat having been shipped from Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

The first official estimate of the 1936 winter-wheat crop of Bulgaria was placed at 55,776,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This indicates an increase of about 27 percent over the crop of 1935. Winter rye was placed at 8,661,000 bushels, which represents a gain of nearly 32 percent over last year's production.

The oriental wheat markets

China

The harvesting of wheat was still in progress in the lower Yangtze Valley during the week ended June 19, and seasonal arrivals at Shanghai are much later than usual this year, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The moisture content of the new-crop grain is unusually high. In North China, the weather has been favorable for harvesting wheat, and the crop in view bears out previous reports of increased production this season. Stocks of wheat at Shanghai were still quite low, and mills showed little activity as they awaited the arrival of wheat in volume. Flour stocks were also very low, and spot flour advanced again. Spot wheat made a slight gain to somewhat above 63 cents a bushel, which, in view of the 10-percent abnormal moisture, was considered high.

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai, duty and landing charges included, were quoted as follows: Australian 92 cents per bushel, Western White 94 to 95 cents. Spot domestic wheat was 63 cents per bushel. Domestic flour for June delivery was 98 cents per bag of 49 pounds, July 87 cents, August and September 86, October 87, and November 88 cents per bag; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, $3.38 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Flour imports into Shanghai during April amounted to 6,809 barrels as compared with 8,247 barrels in April 1935. For July-April 1935-36, they totaled

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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61,902 barrels as against 263,952 barrels in the corresponding period of 1934-35. Arrivals of flour at Tsingtao were reported for April 1936 as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: From other Chinese ports 87,300 bags of 49 pounds (214,452), Japan 700 (0), United States 300 (0), Harbin and Dairen 100 (0), total 88,400 bags (214,452).

Japan

The Japanese flour market was normal in early June, with export demand dull, but domestic demand kept the mills fairly active, according to information transmitted by the Shanghai office from the United States Consul at Tokyo. Stocks of wheat on June 1 were lower than usual. Imports of wheat during April were reported as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Canada 317,000 bushels (260,000), Australia 1,737,000 (1,570,000), Manchuria 11,000 (0), total 2,088,000 bushels (1,865,000). Exports of flour during the month totaled 179,222 barrels as compared with 374,088 barrels in April 1935.

Prices of wheat at the mill in Tokyo on June 1, duty and landing charges included, were reported as follows: Western White No. 2, new crop, $1.18 per bushel, Canadian No. 1, $1.22, No. 3, $1.16, Australian $1.16, Manchurian $1.26. Domestic standard wheat was $1.04 and Portland wheat, c.i.f. Yokohama, $0.82 per bushel.

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent information

The first estimate of the 1936 barley production in Morocco is 62,647,000 bushels. This is an increase of 75 percent over the small harvest of last year, but is only about 19 percent above the average production during 1931-35. The first estimate of the winter barley crop in Bulgaria is 12,309,000 bushels, which is nearly 14 percent above the 1935 harvest, and is 10 percent above the average production during the past 5 years.

The 1936 oats crop in Morocco has been tentatively estimated at 1,722,000 bushels, which is an increase of 62 percent over the short crop of a year ago, but is only 11 percent above the average production during 1931-35. The 1936 oats production in Bulgaria is placed at 7,854,000 bushels, which is 23 percent above the 1935 harvest, and is 14 percent above the average production during the past 5 years.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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COTTON

European cotton textile situation remains favorable

The European cotton textile situation during the month of May 1936 did not show significant changes as compared with April or March and general conditions remained fairly favorable, according to a report from L. V. Steere, Agricultural Attaché at Berlin. Mill activity in the cotton spinning and weaving branches in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Belgium continued moderately satisfactory, while recession from the high levels of activity previously prevailing was reported from Austria and unsatisfactory basic conditions from Czechoslovakia. In France the continuance of the upturn was partly furthered by apprehension regarding the future of the franc and the general level of prices in the country. Reports on the situation in Italy are still lacking.

Raw cotton buying during the month of May was fairly favorable, with British spinners continuing to do a good buying business in the American spot market at Liverpool. German buying was of moderate volume and continued to be hampered by the well-known import difficulties. Important transactions seem to have taken place in France.

The price position of American cotton in relation to competitive growths continued to show a movement slightly in favor of non-American cottons, following the development of a considerable price advantage for American cotton over its competitors in the early part of the season. The position now occupied by Indian cotton warrants attention. During May the spread between American middling and fully good Broach on the Liverpool spot market widened from 117 to 157 points in favor of the Indian cotton, as compared with a spread of only 75 points at the beginning of January. The American middling also lost its price advantage over Sao Paolo fair, having changed during May from 5 points under to 5 points over this grade of Brazilian cotton. At the beginning of January American middling was 15 points under the Brazilian quotations. In comparison with Egyptian Uppers fully good fair, the price advantage of American cotton improved during May from 81 points below to 90 points below, as compared with 113 points below at the beginning of January.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Mediterranean Basin shelled almond production and supply outlook

It is now estimated that the combined 1936 production of shelled almonds in Italy, Spain, France, French Morocco, and Portugal will approximate 63,300 short tons as compared with 63,500 tons estimated to have been produced in these countries in 1935 and a 5-year average production in 1930-1934

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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of 61,500 tons, according to the Paris Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Early production forecasts were somewhat more optimistic but have since declined as a result of the short crop in the Bari district of Italy.

Production of shelled almonds in Italy in 1936 is estimated to be almost equal to the 33,400 tons produced in 1935, and not very far from the 6-year average. While production for the country as a whole may not be much different from last year's, the output in each of the two principal almond producing districts shows a distinct variation from that of 1935. In that year, the Bari district was estimated to have produced about 25,000 tons, while this year estimates indicate a production of only 15,500 tons, or 10 percent below the average. In Sicily, on the other hand, prospects for 1936 are very good, the production being estimated at 17,500 tons as compared with 8,400 tons produced in 1935. Prospects are uniformly good over the Island with the result that there will be not only a substantially larger production of Palma Girgentis but of current and choice Avolas as well. See table on page 821.

Conditions in Spain are very irregular, but it is believed that the 1936 production will be in the neighborhood of 25,100 tons. This compares with 26,200 tons produced in 1935 and a 5-year average of 23,800 tons. Prospects for Jordans and Valencias are better than last year, while Majorcas and Longuettes may be somewhat less than in 1935.

Production in French Morocco is estimated at 1,900 tons which, while below average, is much larger than the 700 tons estimated to have been produced in 1935. Portugal will again have a relatively small crop, production being forecast at 1,800 tons as compared with 1,900 tons in 1935, and a 5-year average of 2,500 tons. France is expecting a fair crop, perhaps just slightly larger than that produced last year.

On September 1, 1935 supplies of shelled almonds in the producing countries of the Mediterrenean Basin, while still fairly large, were smaller than those in existence on the same date in 1934. It is now estimated that total supplies for the 1935-36 season were between 12 and 15 percent under those of 1934-35.

During the first 8 months of the 1935-36 season exports of shelled almonds from Italy, Spain, Portugal, and French Morocco amounted to 50,600 tons as compared with 49,125 tons exported in the corresponding period of 1934-35. Assuming that the same relationship will prevail at the close of the present season, and allowing the usual quantity for domestic consumption, it is believed that on September 1, 1936 stocks of old crop shelled almonds in the producing countries of the Mediterrenean Basin will be somewhat smaller than those in existence on September 1, 1935. The Bari district of Italy will

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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undoubtedly close the season with a fair holdover, but this will be more than offset by smaller stocks in Italy. In Spain, there will be a better clean-up than there has been for several seasons. See table on page 821.

With the 1936 production of shelled almonds expected to be very close to that of 1935, and with old crop stocks smaller than last season, it appears that, in all probability, total supplies for the 1936-37 season will be a little under those of 1935-36.

In analyzing the 1935-36 exports of shelled almonds from the producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin, it is interesting to note that the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States took larger quantities during this season than in 1934-35. This increase was greater in the case of the United States. The improvement in the American demand was undoubtedly responsible, to a great extent, for prices being better than expected. From September 1, 1935, to May 31, 1936, 6,632 tons of shelled almonds were declared for shipment to the United States, as compared with 1,955 tons declared during the same 9 months of 1934-35. A fairly large portion of the 1935-36 exports to the United States, however, is still in bonded warehouses. See table on page 821.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

United States imports of Polish ham show increase

Dutiable imports into the United States of cured pork from Poland, practically all of which was canned cooked hams, reached 3,983,000 pounds in the first 4 months of 1936, against 476,000 pounds in the corresponding 1935 months. The 1936 value of $1,129,564 compares with the 1935 value of $110,217. The Polish hams are of good quality and both wholesale and retail prices are generally somewhat higher than prices of comparable domestic hams.

Figures on the domestic production of canned hams for the first 4 months of 1936 are not available. It is known, however, that only a small fraction of the domestic output of hams is sold in the canned form. Total inspected domestic production of all hams for the first 4 months of 1936 is estimated at about 330,000,000 pounds, with imports of canned hams representing only 1.2 percent of total production. Assuming an average production of 13.34 pounds of ham per 225-pound live hog, the imported article would represent the product of about 133,000 hogs. Total inspected slaughter of hogs for the first 4 months of this year was 10,923,000 head, making imports in terms of hogs represent about 1.2 percent of domestic inspected slaughter. The 1936 imports of canned ham represented 36 percent of the reduced volume of United States exports of hams in the first 4 months of 1936.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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It is likely that as domestic hog marketings and slaughter increase, there will be some decline in imports of canned ham from Poland. It should be noted, however, that both domestic and imported canned ham is higher in price than ordinary ham, and that the market for canned specialties is less affected by price conditions than are markets for the bulk of the forms in which pork is sold. Imports of canned ham, therefore, are less likely to be discouraged by lower prices in this country than are imports of other forms of pork, which reached relatively high levels in 1935 and 1936. It would appear, however, that the volume of ham being imported represents too small a fraction of total United States pork supplies to constitute a factor affecting the price of American hogs. See import table, page 824.

Continental European wool activities reduced

There was a rather general lull in continental wool textile mill activity during May and early June, according to Agricultural Attaché, L. V. Steere at Berlin. Growing shortage of raw material supplies in Germany and Italy, with political and social unrest and economic uncertainty in France and Belgium, combined to slow up business and to bring about restrictions in occupation in all of these 4 important wool processing countries. In France and Belgium the recession seems likely to be of a temporary character, but ~~it~~ would not be surprising if Italy and Germany should continue to slow down, since their difficulties are of a fundamental nature. Prices showed little change from May 1 to June 15, and trading in top, noils, and wool moved along conservative lines.

In France the wool industry is well supplied with unfilled orders, but processors and distributors seemed to be encountering some difficulties in disposing of pending deliveries. New business, accordingly, was somewhat quieter and was restricted largely to domestic market needs, both for yarns and manufactures. The strike movement which spread throughout most of the plants of the wool textile industry at Roubaix-Tourcoing at the beginning of June, with worker occupation of many plants, brought transactions to a standstill during the strike period. The Belgian industry worked on old orders during May, with new business exceedingly scarce. Open anxiety prevails in the Belgian wool textile trade about the possible devaluation of the French franc, in view of the manifold interrelations between the wool industries of the two countries. Social unrest and political uncertainty also contributed toward hesitant wool business in Belgium in May and early June.

Occupation in the Italian industry, notably in the worsted spinning mills, was reduced in May and early June because of an absolute lack of new orders from weaving and knitting establishments. Woolen spinners continued relatively better occupied. In Germany difficulty continued to be experienced in securing adequate raw material supplies. The low quality of Balkan wools and goat hair that have been imported and utilized of late does not appear to permit general use of these materials, nor are they available in sufficient quantity. Under the circumstances, with November-April imports of raw wool down to 48,562 short tons, compared with 67,753 tons last year and 104,276 tons during the corresponding months of 1933-34, it is difficult to understand how, as trade reports maintain, occupation of the industry remained good, though slightly impaired by the raw material shortage.

Brisbane, Australia, wool sales open

The June series of wool sales opened in Brisbane, Australia, on June 22, with an average selection, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. The competition was good from Yorkshire and German buyers and from local mills. There was some support from French bidders, but the Japanese buyers were not operating. Compared with the closing of the June series of sales at Sydney, Australia, on June 18, prices were very firm.

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MANCHURIAN CROP ACREAGES INCREASED

The 1936 area of all agricultural crops in Manchuria is expected to increase by 10 percent over that of 1935, according to a radiogram received from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. A preliminary crop forecast for 1935 estimated the total cultivated area at 31,000,000 acres. The area under perilla seed is estimated at between 525,000 and 575,000 acres as against 500,000 acres in 1935. Production may exceed 200,000 tons in comparison with last year's crop, variously estimated at from 150,000 to 180,000 tons. The 1934 crop of perilla seed amounted to only 65,000 tons. Considering the yield per acre of land and the market price of perilla seed during the second half of 1935, the income per acre materially exceeded that for any other major crop. This explains the present increase in acreage over that of the former years. Hamp, peanut, castor beans, and sesame acreages are expected to be larger than those of a year ago.

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SOVIET UNION SOWINGS NEAR COMPLETION

The sowing campaign in the Soviet Union was approaching the end early in June, with 221,673,000 acres sown to all spring crops by June 5. This constitutes 97 percent of the spring sowing plan. Small acreages remained to be seeded in the central, eastern, and northern regions, mostly

SOVIET UNION SOWINGS NEAR COMPLETION, CONT'D

to late crops. As compared with last year, the total area seeded was 2,400,000 acres smaller (see table on page 820). This lag, which was much greater earlier in the campaign, was due primarily to unsatisfactory weather conditions. When the latter permitted, sowings were accomplished for the most part with considerable speed.

The area sown to wheat was reported by May 31 to have exceeded the plan by 4 percent and the 1935 spring wheat acreage by 2,355,000 acres. On the basis of these figures, the area seeded to spring wheat this season amounted to 63,139,000 acres as compared with 60,784,000 acres in 1935. The total area sown in 1935-36 to wheat (spring and winter) in the Soviet Union is estimated at 97,860,000 acres as compared with 93,290,000 acres in 1935 and 90,328,000 acres in 1934. See table below. The spring barley plan was exceeded by 1 percent by June 5. On the basis of this figure, the area sown to spring barley this season amounted to 20,350,000 acres.

It was stated by an official of the Soviet Weather Bureau that, notwithstanding the small rainfall in May, the growth of both winter and spring crops was proceeding almost everywhere satisfactorily due to the existence of a sufficient soil moisture supply which was preserved by good farming methods. Mention was made of the rapid growth of weeds due to cooler weather in the middle of May. Late May and early June rains apparently brought considerable relief in a number of regions. One of those is the important Dniepropetrovsk region of southern Ukraine, where from April 25 to the end of May there was no rain and concern was felt for the crops. Prospects, however, improved with rains in the last days of May, but the growth of spring wheat was delayed by the drought and the stand is expected as a rule to be low. Winter wheat, which is a much more important crop in this region (accounting in 1935 for 3,874,000 acres for harvest against 632,000 under spring wheat) was approaching the maturing stage in the southern part of the region and was beginning to head in the northern part.

SOVIET UNION: Wheat acreages, 1934-35 to 1936-37

Area	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Acreage sown:			
Winter wheat................	29,892	32,506	a/ 34,721
Spring wheat................	60,436	60,784	b/ 63,139
All wheat................	90,328	93,290	97,860
Less: Winter-kill............	3,233	1,724	-
Acreage for harvest..........	87,095	91,566	-

Official sources. a/ International Institute of Agriculture. b/ Plan exceeded by 4 percent on May 31.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN FEED SITUATION [a]

Two groups of feeds have to be considered in connection with the German feed situation, carbohydrates and proteins. The climate and soil favor the production of the former, but Germany has always been largely dependent upon imports of the latter in order to meet domestic requirements for the production of dairy products and fats. In the struggle for a greater degree of agricultural self-sufficiency now in progress, considerable success has attended efforts to reduce imports of carbonaceous feeds through increased domestic production, but little has been accomplished with regard to protein feeds, except to reduce imports by various restrictive measures. Through subsidiary or cover crops and increased yields per acre some expansion in domestic production may be obtained, but complete independence with regard to protein feeds appears unlikely in the near future.

Production limitations and possibilities

Germany has been very close to self-sufficiency in the production of carbonaceous feeds within the last 5 years, though it was actually attained only once, in the economic year 1933-34, when record crops were harvested. These feeds are used chiefly for fattening livestock in Germany, though fattening operations also require a certain amount of protein supplements in order to obtain the most favorable results. Grain and potatoes are the chief carbonaceous feeds, while legumes, cover crops, and oil cakes (which are imported either as a finished product or as raw material) make up the chief protein feeds.

The various new orders and regulations which have recently been issued show the efforts which the Reichsnährstand (National Food Corporation) is making to increase the domestic production of feedstuffs. As a result of these measures, it is hoped, when weather and crops are normal, to narrow the spread between general feed requirements and supplies. This spread has been considerable in the current economic year because of so-called below-average crops and limited import possibilities resulting from the foreign-exchange situation.

In solving this twofold feed problem, there are two factors of great importance which have to be taken into account: In the first place, the arable land available in Germany cannot be significantly increased; in the second, yields fluctuate greatly because they are easily affected by changes in the extremely variable climate. The seasonal change of the European climate results in a fluctuation in German feed crops of about 12 percent above or below a 5-year average crop. Thus a fluctuation in yields from one year to another may often amount to as much as 20 to 25 percent. As the requirements for human consumption and for industry, however, continue practically unchanged, the fluctuation of the remaining supplies available for feeding purposes often shows a still more marked change than that of yields, being as much as one-third or more of the feed supplies in different seasons. This virtually necessitates that a market organization accumulate stocks to be held in reserve for leveling off such fluctuations if it is not desired, or possible, to purchase

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[a] Prepared by Gordon P. Boals, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Berlin.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN FEED SITUATION, CONT'D

on the world market. As the land available for cultivation cannot be significantly increased, an increase in the acreage of feed crops can only take place at the cost of other crops which are also of importance.

The only way out of this dilemma, it is said, is to cultivate either crops producing higher yields or those grown in between two annual crops, i.e. intermediary or cover crops. The new measures referred to above follow both ways. The Reichsnährstand is advocating especially the increased cultivation of intermediary or cover crops in order to increase the supply of protein feeds. This year's first census of the acreage planted to such crops (see page 819) will supply the necessary data with which to compare any future success attained by these measures.

The order of the Reichsnährstand, with regulations pertaining to the increased feed production of sweet lupines, clover, and grass, is intended not only to increase yields but to encourage a shift toward the cultivation of more valuable crops and also to increase the production of cover crops. The new price regulations and price increase for sugar-beet feed chips and their connection with the new regulations concerning the utilization of the sugar-beet growing contingent aim at stimulating the cultivation of sugar beets for feeding purposes. This is of course dependent upon such suitable soil, labor, and drying facilities as are available. The average yields per acre of sugar beets are so much higher than those of grain that, in spite of the not-quite-equal feed value of sugar-beet chips as compared with barley, considerably more feed can be produced from the former on the same acreage.

Protein and carbohydrate feed import developments

In recent years Germany has made considerable progress toward self-sufficiency with respect to food and feed products. The Institute for Economic Research has calculated that since 1927 imports of such agricultural products as are also produced in Germany have shown a quantitative decline of 62 percent and, calculated on the basis of 1928 prices, a decline in value of 81 percent. A considerable share of this decline is due to the reduction of feed imports.

While the decline in imports, especially during the past 2 or 3 seasons, cannot be said to represent necessarily the corresponding extent to which the German domestic production of similar products has increased, it does reflect the activities of the "adjustment program" of the country. Total import figures for feedstuffs are not very meaningful, however, particularly in an analysis of the development of feed imports. For such purposes, it is very desirable to distinguish between feeds which are purchased chiefly for their protein content (oil cake, bran, fish and meat meal, and legumes) and those in which carbohydrates predominate (grain and grain offals, excluding bran). Such a distinction between the two types of feeds is also very illuminating as to the aims and problems of the German "production battle."

In connection with an investigation of Germany's supply of agricultural products, Dr. v.d. Decken, in "Berichte über Landwirtschaft", Sonderheft 115,

SOME ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN FEED SITUATION, CONT'D

Berlin, 1935, has presented the following statistics of German feedstuff imports from 1927 to 1934 on the basis of the above-mentioned classification. Comparable figures for 1935 were secured from Dr. v.d. Decken.

GERMANY: Net imports of carbohydrate feeds, 1927-1935

Commodity	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Feed wheat a/.	-	-	-	-	-	207	-	-	-
" oats.....	199	180	436	426	53	7	64	27	198
" barley...	1,910	1,882	1,733	1,498	840	480	128	581	128
" rice.....	-	-	-	-	110	110	-	-	-
" millet b/	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	33	16
" corn c/..	2,067	1,306	638	645	486	794	236	384	267
Rice offals d/	162	159	100	80	189	240	101	79	52
Barley " e/	154	116	105	79	89	55	55	10	29
Carob beans...	2	2	1	1	6	7	13	41	40
Canary seed...	2	3	3	3	4	4	20	24	15
Total.......	4,496	3,648	3,016	2,771	1,777	1,904	617	1,179	745

Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Special government action in 1932 permitted imports of cheap-grade foreign wheat for chicken feed. b/ Estimated. c/ Allowance made for corn used for human consumption. d/ Net imports plus offals estimated at 30 percent of net imports of unpolished rice. e/ Net imports of brewing feeds (distiller's wash, draff and malt sprouts) plus offals estimated at 30 percent of net imports of brewing barley.

The import requirements of carbohydrate feeds since 1927 have, with few exceptions, been continually on the decline. The reduction in net imports during 1935 as against 1927 amounted to over 80 percent and was mainly the result of import restrictions on feed barley and corn, these being replaced by domestic rye, potatoes, and sugar beets. The carbohydrate feeds serve chiefly for the production of meat, especially pork. The increasing substitution of carbohydrate feeds of domestic origin (supplied mainly by the rye and potato districts of eastern Germany) for foreign feed grain (which for freight reasons were largely consumed in the districts near the receiving ports along the North Sea coast) has lead to a shift of hog production from western to eastern Germany. Such a shift shows the marked effect of a change in the factor of feed location.

Generally speaking the present structure of the food- and feedstuffs supply situation is such that the covering of carbohydrate feed requirements by domestic production no longer presents a serious problem if crops are normal. As the above figures show, the importation of carbohydrates is now merely a matter of covering peak requirements. In contrast thereto, the supply situation with respect to protein feeds is fundamentally different. Net imports of feed purchased chiefly for their protein content are shown in the following table.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN FEED SITUATION, CONT'D

GERMANY: Net imports of protein feeds, 1927 - 1935

Commodity	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Oil cake a/...	1,632	1,862	1,949	1,649	2,052	2,524	2,254	1,712	1,289
Bran b/.......	1,347	956	930	423	258	90	2	200	22
Fish meal.....	126	104	130	115	83	87	111	145	120
Meat meal.....	13	12	24	17	15	13	17	17	19
Feed legumes c/	25	36	42	45	47	27	30	70	92
Total.......	3,143	2,970	3,075	2,249	2,455	2,741	2,414	2,144	1,542

Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Imports of oil cake plus oilseeds of all kinds converted into oil cake. b/ Fiscal year 1927-28 = 1927; also includes bran made from imported wheat. c/ Feed beans, lupines, and vetch.

Net imports of protein were fairly well maintained from 1927 to about 1933, but in more recent years and especially in 1935 a significant decline is to be noted. Last year's imports of protein feeds were less than half those of 1927, largely due to the reduced production of oil cakes and bran resulting from restricted imports of oilseeds and wheat. While important progress has been made toward the reduction of German dependence upon foreign carbohydrate feeds and the problem of supplies has been almost solved for years of favorable weather conditions, in the case of protein feeds it has as yet been impossible to attain similar results, although some success in increasing domestic supplies has been made within the past 2 years.

An increase in the domestic production of protein feeds is being looked upon by German officials as the central problem of their agricultural "production battle", especially because of the part it plays in reducing Germany's dependence on foreign fat supplies. Important steps have already been taken to strengthen the protein feed basis. Among these measures is the increasing of domestic production of oilseeds, which gives promise of a greater production of domestic oil cakes, and efforts to increase the production of protein fodder plants in conjunction with an energetic encouragement of modern silage. The most enduring and effective method of increasing protein-feed production, however, is through the extensive improvement of field, meadow, and pasture land. Should Germany be successful in increasing domestic protein production to the extent of becoming independent of imports (believed unlikely in the near future unless normal requirements are reduced), such an achievement would be equal to the conquest of a new province in time of peace, it is said.

The cultivation of subsidiary or cover crops

The providing of home-grown protein feeds for cattle, especially for milch cows, is one of the foremost aims of the agricultural measures taken by the German Government. One way to attain this aim is through the cultivation

SOME ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN FEED SITUATION, CONT'D

of subsidiary, in-between, or cover crops. In order to obtain an idea of the extent of the acreage on which such crops are grown, a supplementary census to that of 1935 covering soil utilization was taken on all farm holdings of 5 hectares (about 12 acres) and over.

In 1935, these subsidiary or cover crops were cultivated on a total acreage of 6,527,000 acres, which is about 14 percent of the total acreage under cultivation. This figure includes the cultivation of clover on stubble fields (red clover, clover grass, and mixed clovers), which covers an acreage of 3,315,000 acres. From a farm management standpoint, stubble clover in Germany is usually not regarded as a cover crop, but such crops grown with grain generally supply a considerable crop of green fodder or hay, or provide pasture feed during the fall. Thus, similar to cover crops, though in a narrow sense, two crops are produced in one year. Accordingly, from a statistical standpoint, stubble clover is added to the cover-crop area.

When judging the general feed-supply situation, stubble clover plays an important part because of its extensive cultivation. It is also a valuable feed because of its relatively high protein content and easy digestibility, both dry and fresh. The districts in which this crop is grown in the various parts of Germany coincide with the cover-growing regions. The cultivation of stubble clover is very common in East Prussia and Bavaria, the sown acreage in these two regions amounting last year to 34 percent of the total stubble-clover area of 3,315,000 acres. Other provinces having a significant acreage of stubble clover, in their order of importance, are Pomerania, Lower Silesia, Saxony, and Mecklenburg.

The cultivation of beets on stubble fields occupies a total area of 842,000 acres, which is the second largest acreage of the cover crops. For comparative purposes, it may be noted that the 1935 sown acreage of the main crops of swedes, sugar beets, and feed beets, amounted to 571,000, 922,000, and 2,105,000 acres, respectively. In eastern and northern Germany the cultivation of stubble beets is not very important. Largely because of climatic conditions, the relatively concentrated cultivation of this crop is in southern and western Germany, the stubble crop requiring a rather long vegetation period or late fall. In these regions, especially in Hannover, stubble beets and swedes are very valuable as supplementary to the mangold crop.

Owing to the importance of the stubble-beet crop for the feed-supply situation, it was attempted in 1935 for the first time to ascertain total production. For the whole of Germany, the stubble-beet crop was estimated to be 4,770,000 short tons, which was about half of the normal swede crop and about 12 percent of the total feed-beet crop in 1935. In the various parts of Germany production varied according to sown acreage and yields per acre. Hannover had the highest production figure (919,000 short tons), then Bavaria (822,000), Westphalia (654,000), Baden (514,000), and the Rhine Province (502,000 short tons). The average yield per acre for Germany amounted to about 5.7 short tons.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN FEED SITUATION, CONT'D

Third in importance of the cover crops is serradella, which was cultivated in 1935 on an acreage of 675,000 acres. Of this area, however, over half was plowed under, and only the crop grown on 301,000 acres was used for livestock feed. That such a relatively large share of the serradella crop is plowed under as green fertilizer results from the fact that serradella yields are very uncertain. If the harvest in general has been good, then a correspondingly large share of the serradella crop is plowed under and finds appropriate utilization as green fertilizer. There is considerable concentration in the cultivation of serradella in regions where light soils are predominant, such as Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Hannover. In these regions, the acreage on which serradella was cultivated amounted to 348,000 acres or more than half the total area cultivated with this crop.

The acreages cultivated with other cover crops are considerably lower. On 269,000 acres, crops of pink clover, mixed and unmixed, are grown. The cultivation of pink clover is quite general over Germany, although Silesia accounts for the largest share. Other cover crops of importance as fodder crops include legumes, both unmixed and mixed, spurry, mustard, and winter legumes, such as shaggy vetch mixed with rye, etc. Next to serradella, the lupine is of most importance as a crop for plowing under. There is a relatively heavy concentration in the cultivation of this crop on the light soils of Brandenburg and Silesia where soil-improving and moisture-preserving crops are greatly desired.

Some data on cover crop prior to 1935 were also obtained in 1927, although the two censuses are not exactly comparable. Stubble clover was added in 1935 and new census methods employed. a/ In spite of this, they show quite well the trend of this type of crop cultivation in Germany during recent years. In 1935, excluding stubble clover, 3,212,000 acres were cultivated with cover crops, about 1,259,000 acres more than in 1927. Of this area, 2,362,000 acres, or around 75 percent, were utilized for fodder as against only 934,000 acres in 1927, representing an increase in production on some 1,428,000 acres. Thus, compared with 1927, the cultivation of cover crops has increased substantially even if allowance is made for a somewhat higher figure than might be expected with more exact census methods. At the same time, the utilization of the cover crops has changed considerably. In 1935, these crops were used chiefly for livestock feeds; their cultivation for feeding purposes has more than doubled since 1927, while the cultivation of cover crops for plowing under has declined.

Further important increases are expected in the acreage of cover crops during the next 2 or 3 years as a result of special measures being taken by the Reichsnährstand. The increases in these crops and their more effective utilization (as silage etc.), along with the increased production of domestic oilseeds

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a/ The census in 1935 was based on data received from individual farm holdings, whereas in 1927 community estimates were taken. The 1935 census is also expected to serve as a basis of comparison for future cover-crop censuses to be taken annually or at rather frequent intervals.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE GERMAN FEED SITUATION, CONT'D

should be considered, however, as a fairly long-time program. If continued as vigorously as at present, it seems likely to be fairly successful in narrowing the spread between Germany's production and requirements of protein feeds. This is particularly true in view of the fact that oilseed imports will probably continue to be made, to a certain extent at least, for oil and fat purposes, from which some oil cake will also be made available.

GERMANY: Acreage of specified cover crops, 1927 and 1935 a/

Crop	1927	1935
	Acres	Acres
Stubble clover (red clover, clover grass, and mixed)	-	3,315,227
Cover crops for feed purposes		
Serradella	300,948	300,397
Lupines	-	7,485
Other legume crops, unmixed	b/ 43,383	217,987
Mixed legumes, including mixed grains	c/ 62,336	193,217
Mustard	21,629	96,678
Spurry	54,965	104,971
Feed cabbage	-	33,092
Mixed winter legumes. (shaggy vetches and rye)	-	78,383
Pink clover (also mixed with grasses and legumes)	-	268,407
Green feed (winter rye)	-	66,801
Stubble beets, turnips and swedes	387,549	841,998
Other stubble crops (corn, sunflowers, rapeseed)	-	154,124
Cover crops for plowing under		
Serradella	609,351	372,871
Lupines	253,972	238,083
Other legume crops, unmixed	60,483	84,073
Mixed legumes, including mixed grains	39,766	51,718
Mustard	9,313	55,523
Other cover crops	d/108,877	46,274
Total cover crops	-	6,527,109
Total excluding stubble clover	1,952,572	3,211,882

Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ When comparing 1935 and 1927 figures, it should be remembered that in 1935 the census was based on data supplied by individual farms whereas in 1927 community estimates were taken.

b/ Only vetches.

c/ Including mixed crops and mixed grains for plowing under.

d/ Oats, mangolds, other commercial crops and other feed crops.

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SPRING SOWINGS IN SOVIET UNION, CONT'D

SOVIET UNION: Sowings of all spring crops by 5 day periods, March 25 to June 5, 1930-1936

Date	Total sowings						
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Plan.........	229,912	247,100	252,907	234,745	229,798	224,525	227,862
March 25.....	7,252	141	1,312	2,382	12,901	10,022	20,430
April 1......	15,283	586	2,088	4,687	20,240	16,422	23,818
5......	18,406	2,194	3,380	9,461	25,988	22,827	27,702
10......	28,024	2,842	5,162	16,870	33,121	35,595	30,690
15......	37,888	4,211	8,298	25,607	42,301	55,049	34,414
20......	50,784	8,201	15,921	34,226	53,149	77,402	41,122
25......	67,997	16,793	24,693	46,136	68,427	102,853	55,882
May 1......	81,748	33,734	37,006	62,566	89,522	123,745	85,845
5......	92,976	60,680	53,460	83,804	115,396	145,441	121,116
10......	108,813	88,363	78,397	105,013	140,714	169,802	153,600
15......	124,832	114,079	108,183	131,148	166,068	188,611	180,388
20......	140,526	139,836	135,389	155,970	187,504	204,290	199,190
25......	158,300	164,897	160,148	176,180	204,100	214,344	210,586
June 1......	173,620	187,695	185,651	194,873	218,081	220,917	217,982
5......	182,965	209,225	203,702	206,971	225,679	224,075	221,673
	Percentage of plan						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
March 25.....	3.2	.1	.5	1.0	5.6	4.5	9.0
April 1.....	6.6	.2	.8	2.0	8.8	7.3	10.5
5.....	8.0	.9	1.3	4.0	11.3	10.2	12.2
10.....	12.2	1.2	2.0	7.2	14.4	15.8	13.5
15.....	16.5	1.7	3.3	10.9	18.4	24.5	15.1
20.....	22.1	3.3	6.3	14.6	23.1	34.5	18.0
25.....	29.6	6.8	9.8	19.6	29.8	45.8	24.5
May 1.....	35.6	13.6	14.6	26.6	39.0	55.1	37.7
5.....	40.4	24.6	21.1	35.7	50.2	64.8	53.2
10.....	47.3	35.8	31.0	44.7	61.2	75.6	67.4
15.....	54.3	46.2	42.8	55.9	72.3	84.0	79.2
20.....	61.1	56.6	53.5	66.4	81.6	91.0	87.4
25.....	68.8	66.7	63.3	75.0	88.8	95.5	92.4
June 1.....	75.5	76.0	73.4	83.0	94.9	98.4	95.7
5.....	79.6	84.7	80.5	88.2	98.2	99.8	97.3

Official Soviet sowing reports.

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MEDITERRANEAN BASIN: Production and exports of shelled almonds, 1930-1936

Year	Italy	Spain	France, French Morocco and Portugal		Total
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons		Short tons
1930	34,000	22,200	3,330		59,530
1931	17,000	26,600	7,300		50,900
1932	28,000	20,600	5,100		53,700
1933	33,000	24,600	7,600		65,200
1934	34,300	29,600	6,500		70,400
Average	32,000	23,800	5,700		61,500
1935, preliminary	33,400	26,200	3,900		63,500
1936, forecast	33,000	25,100	5,200		63,300
EXPORTS	Italy	Spain	French Morocco	Portugal	Total
Sept.-August, 1930-31	24,056	18,300	781	1,600	44,737
1931-32	13,529	19,359	2,232	3,600	38,720
1932-33	23,013	16,600	1,797	1,500	42,910
1933-34	27,545	18,216	2,288	2,800	50,849
1934-35	28,526	25,989	1,496	2,700	58,711
Average	23,334	19,692	1,719	2,440	47,185
Sept.April, 1934-35	23,982	21,437	1,406	2,300	49,125
1935-36 a/	b/ 29,000	20,000	400	1,200	50,600

Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service. a/ Partially estimated. b/ This figure is based entirely on trade estimates and imports into the important consuming countries, as the Italian Government stopped issuing trade statistics in September 1935.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN: Shelled almonds declared for shipment to the United States, crop years 1931-32 to 1935-36

Country and district	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	August-May	
					1934-35	1935-36
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy - Naples	7	9	-	-	-	55
Messina	1,402	318	161	a/		
Palermo	180	128	1	398	344	2,218
Total Italy	1,589	455	162	398	344	2,273
Spain - Alicante	1,016	1,183	674	b/ 461	461	
Barcelona c/	290	56	3	36	36	267
Malaga	614	313	288	259	259	948
Tarragona	445	383	463	625	550	642
Valencia	4	-	-	270	245	2,397
Total Spain	2,369	1,935	1,428	1,651	1,551	4,254
France, Marseille	82	63	51	51	60	105
Total	4,040	2,453	1,641	2,113	1,955	6,632

Compiled by Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service, from records of consular offices. a/ The Messina office was closed in July 1934, after that declared at Palermo. b/ The Alicante Consulate was closed in February 1935, after that declared at Valencia. c/ Represent for most part almonds from Majorca.

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WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1935	1936	1936	1935	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/....	101	94	101	93	111	109	90	84	84	94	d/ 65	e/ 92
Low c/....	79	84	78	79	91	90	82	74	76	84	d/ 59	e/ 90
May 29....	83	84	83	80	96	94	82	76	76	86	d/ 59	d/ 90
June 6....	84	84	83	79	98	93	83	77	80	86	d/ 60	d/ 91
13....	79	85	78	80	91	97	82	77	77	85	59	d/ 91
20....	80	94	78	93	91	109	82	83	79	92	60	d/ 92

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ April 1 to date. d/ June futures. e/ June and July futures.

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No.2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	113	98	107	106	121	127	138	115	100	110	88	87
Low b/....	93	87	85	89	102	108	100	103	85	95	73	78
May 30....	102	90	94	91	109	114	108	107	88	100	78	78
June 6....	101	91	91	91	108	120	105	104	86	100	75	78
13....	96	90	89	89	106	118	104	105	86	95	73	78
20....	93	97	85	96	102	124	100	115	85	97	73	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.
b/ April 1 to date.

WHEAT: Price per bushel at specified European markets, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Date	Range	Rotterdam				Berlin c/	Paris	Milan	England and Wales
		Hard Winter No. 2	Manitoba No. 3	Argentina a/	Australia b/	Domestic			
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1934-35 d/	High..	97	103	83	97	228	240	245	74
	Low...	69	83	57	69	210	135	189	58
1935-36 d/	High..	103	104	98	98	232	188	258	90
	Low...	74	82	63	71	209	121	205	59
May 14....		e/ 90	87	88	91	230	169		90
21....		e/ 88	86	86	90	230	167		91
28....		e/ 88	83	86	90	230	165		91
June 4....		e/ 88	85	87	90	232	165		91
11....		88	86	87	90	232	176		91

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prices at Paris and Milan are of day previous to other prices. Prices in England and Wales are for week ending Saturday. Conversions made at current exchange rates. a/ Barusso. b/ F. A. Q. c/ Producer's fixed price from August 16, 1934. d/ July 1 to date. e/ Nominal.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	96	65	90	64	39	43	80	58	58	31	113	74
Low b/....	80	59	78	59	39	42	46	48	38	25	63	58
			July	July	Aug.	Aug.						
May 23....	87	63	81	60	39	42	53	53	43	26	89	59
30....	85	62	79	60	39	42	50	52	38	25	70	65
June 6....	86	61	81	60	39	43	47	53	39	26	63	63
13....	85	62	80	61	39	43	47	53	39	26	74	61
20....	85	64	81	64	39	43	46	58	40	28	78	61

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1936, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1933-34	1934-35 b/	June 6	June 13	June 20	July 1 to	1934-35 b/	1935-36 b/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	5,935	4,050	0	5	51	June 20	4,023	9,199
Canada...........	1,547	14,453				May 31	13,482	5,493
Argentina........	23,781	20,129	d/ 413	d/ 243	d/ 225	June 20	20,051	9,546
Danube coun. d/	27,707	7,870	17	99	41	June 20	7,746	9,267
Total..........	58,970	46,502					45,302	33,505
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States....	1,405	1,147	0	0	0	June 20	780	926
Canada...........	8,336	17,407				May 31	15,731	13,405
Argentina........	20,385	44,072	d/ 331	d/ 28	d/ 7	June 20	43,762	10,473
Danube coun. d/	2,027	10	0	0	0	June 20	10	40
Total..........	32,153	62,636					60,283	24,844
CORN, EXPORTS: e/						Nov. 1 to		
United States....	4,832	891	98	0	15	June 20	615	453
Danube coun. d/..	19,913	14,988	306	136	468	June 20	12,231	7,533
Argentina........	228,864	256,143	d/3,252	d/2,382	d/ 4,508	June 20	137,490	168,144
South Africa d/..	8,583	21,882	26	0	51	June 20	13,675	6,605
Total..........	262,192	293,904					164,011	182,735
United States imports.........	1,362	41,141				Apr. 30	10,105	8,433

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1.

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COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool, June 19, 1936 with comparisons

Description	1936								
	April	May					June		
	24	1	8	15	22	29	4 a/	12	19
American -	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Middling..............	13.61	13.29	13.40	13.57	13.61	13.82	14.01	14.29	14.67
Low Middling..........	12.69	12.37	13.36	12.43	12.47	12.68	12.86	13.03	13.41
Egyptian (Fully good fair):									
Sakellaridis...........	18.81	18.29	18.58	18.67	18.38	18.05	18.23	18.52	18.92
Uppers.................	15.32	14.96	15.24	15.39	15.29	15.69	16.21	16.49	16.78
Brazilian (Fair) -									
Ceara..................	12.99	12.47	12.57	12.64	12.68	12.88	12.96	13.24	13.62
Sao Paulo..............	13.71	13.39	13.40	13.46	13.51	13.72	13.80	14.08	14.46
East Indian -									
Broach (Fully good)....	11.14	10.88	10.31	10.44	10.51	10.55	10.95	11.23	11.57
Oomra No. 1, Fine b/...	10.42	10.16	10.00	10.03	9.99	10.03	11.10	11.37	11.71
Sind (Fully good)......	9.15	8.88	8.96	9.10	9.22	9.26	9.48	9.76	9.95
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis................	16.18	15.86	15.99	16.05	16.11	16.32	16.42	16.69	-

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Converted at current exchange rate. a/ Thursday prices, due to holiday Friday. b/ Beginning June 4, quotation is for C. P. Oomra No. 1 superfine.

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BACON, HAMS, AND SHOULDERS: Imports into the United States total and from Poland, January - April 1935 and 1936

Item	January	February	March	April	Total
Quantity:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935					
Poland - Dutiable.........	146,954	74,295	95,917	158,903	476,069
Free a/..........	0	0	0	0	0
Total all countries.......	173,453	b/117,252	177,288	222,073	690,066
1936					
Poland - Dutiable.........	912,740	422,392	1,198,834	1,449,326	3,983,292
Free a/..........	1,575	2,935	3,219	2,679	10,408
Total all countries.......	1,305,373	875,749	1,790,599	1,965,812	5,937,533
Value:	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1935					
Poland - Dutiable.........	35,221	17,278	22,121	35,597	110,217
Free a/..........	0	0	0	0	0
Total all countries........	44,640	c/ 32,890	44,228	54,120	175,878
1936					
Poland - Dutiable.........	256,772	121,885	339,241	411,666	1,129,564
Free a/	503	922	1,018	838	3,281
Total all countries........	338,574	225,215	457,624	531,511	1,552,924

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Supplies of vessels, and not dutiable. b/ Includes 115,050 pounds dutiable and 2,202 pounds free. c/ Includes $32,482 dutiable and $408 free.

BUTTER: New Zealand gradings, 1935-36 season to June 12, with comparisons

Date	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Total August 1 to February 28..	242,805	225,919	245,548
Week ended			
March 6	7,336	6,328	7,784
13	7,280	6,160	7,952
20	6,440	6,384	7,336
27	5,432	5,880	6,440
March total	26,488	24,752	29,512
April 3	6,216	5,712	6,440
10	4,928	5,768	5,600
17	4,480	4,558	5,656
24	3,472	4,760	4,704
April total	19,096	20,798	22,400
May 1	3,304	4,480	4,704
8	2,632	3,696	3,864
15	2,240	2,856	2,968
22	1,680	2,576	2,296
29	1,512	2,016	1,960
May total	11,368	15,624	15,792
June 5	1,064	1,512	1,456
12	896	1,176	1,120
Total August 1 to June 12	301,717	289,781	315,828

Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, and London, June 25, 1936, with comparisons

Market and description	1936		1935
	June 18	June 25	June 27
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	30.2	31.2	23.5
San Francisco, 92 score	31.5	33.0	27.0
Copenhagen, official quotation	20.1	20.3	16.8
London:			
Danish	25.7	26.2	22.5
New Zealand	24.1	23.6	19.8
Dutch	23.8	22.2	18.7

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 20, 1934-35 and 1935-36
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-June 20, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	July 1 - June 20: 1934-35	July 1 - June 20: 1935-36	Week ended: May 30	Week ended: June 6	Week ended: June 13	Week ended: June 20
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/	3,011	286	0	0	0	0
Wheat flour b/	17,869	13,733	94	85	169	160
Barley a/	4,023	9,199	14	0	5	51
Corn	1,853	393	1	98	0	15
Oats	125	375	1	0	0	0
Rye	0	6	0	0	0	0
	Jan. 1 - June 20:					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK:						
Hams and shoulders	26,911	19,213	550	881	865	1,260
Bacon, including sides	4,144	2,191	224	232	429	192
Pickled pork	4,405	3,719	13	111	39	4
Lard, excluding neutral	68,938	56,642	1,149	2,068	2,429	2,338

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat, none; flour 7,800 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 9,000 bushels; rice 2,384,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1936 week ended			Shipments July 1-June 20	
	1933-34	1934-35	June 6	June 13	June 20	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/	220,616	168,712	6,400	6,912	4,444	159,680	214,220
Canada, 4 markets b/	194,213	176,059	6,999	3,490	2,776	173,239	238,150
United States c/	37,002	21,532	85	169	108	20,880	14,019
Argentina	140,128	186,228	1,456	936	190	183,104	76,082
Australia	90,736	111,628	1,540	1,264	1,865	109,604	109,469
Russia	26,656	1,656	120	0	0	1,672	30,224
Danube and Bulgaria d/	15,872	4,104	0	0	0	3,776	8,168
British India	c/2,084	c/2,318	0	48	0	312	320
Total e/	496,092	474,646				458,148	438,483
Total European shipments a/	401,560	387,752	7,464	7,624		f/ 374,616	f/ 343,400
Total ex-European shipments a/	123,352	142,424	3,056	2,184		f/ 143,802	f/ 129,664

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. f/ To June 13.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies June 20, 1936, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month					Week ended		
		1934	1935	1936			1936		
		May	May	Mar.	Apr.	May	June 6	June 13	June 20
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina..	Paper peso	34.04	32.56	33.13	32.95	33.11	33.36	33.39	33.47
Canada.....	Dollar....	100.19	99.90	99.84	99.50	99.81	99.66	99.74	99.75
China......	Shang.yuan	32.46	41.10	29.82	29.73	29.69	29.78	29.84	29.97
Denmark....	Krone.....	22.79	22.82	22.19	22.06	22.18	22.38	22.39	22.40
England....	Pound.....	510.63	488.78	497.07	494.27	496.97	501.23	501.62	502.83
France.....	Franc.....	6.61	6.59	6.63	6.59	6.59	6.58	6.59	6.59
Germany....	Reichsmark	39.47	40.23	40.44	40.24	40.28	40.25	40.26	40.27
Italy......	Lira......	8.52	8.23	7.98	7.89	7.86	7.87	7.86	7.86
Japan......	Yen.......	30.23	28.80	28.93	28.87	29.08	29.36	29.37	29.45
Mexico.....	Peso......	27.74	27.79	27.77	27.77	27.76	27.77	27.76	27.76
Netherlands	Guilder...	67.91	67.62	68.35	67.89	67.63	67.55	67.59	67.62
Norway.....	Krone.....	25.65	24.56	24.97	24.83	24.97	25.19	25.20	25.26
Spain......	Peseta....	13.70	13.65	13.74	13.65	13.65	13.64	13.64	13.64
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.32	25.20	25.63	25.48	25.62	25.84	25.86	25.92
Switzerland	Franc.....	32.53	32.32	32.82	32.58	32.39	32.30	32.33	32.37

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rate for cable transfers.

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LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, June 17, 1936, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	June 19, 1935	June 10, 1936	June 17, 1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Price of hogs, Berlin..........	16.38	17.70	17.70
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg...	16.78	11.39	11.43
United Kingdom: b/			
Prices at Liverpool 1st quality			
American green bellies.......	13.82	Nominal	Nominal
Danish Wiltshire sides.......	21.14	20.07	20.82
Canadian green sides.........	18.94	17.83	18.58
American short cut green hams	19.82	21.90	21.94
American refined lard........	13.69	11.73	11.88

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler.
a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

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